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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/714,684	11/17/2003	Hidefumi Yoshida	2803.66230	5374
7590	12/28/2007			
Patrick G. Burns, Esq. GREER, BURNS & CRAIN, LTD. Suite 2500 300 South Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606			EXAMINER CHEN, WEN YING PATTY	
			ART UNIT 2871	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 12/28/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/714,684	YOSHIDA ET AL.
	Examiner W. Patty Chen	Art Unit 2871

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 October 2007.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 12-19 and 21-26 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 12-19 and 21-26 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 17 November 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
     1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
     2 Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 10/079,008.  
     3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/04/07</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
|   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

The Amendment filed on Oct. 4, 2007 has been entered. Claims 12-19 and 21-26 remain pending in the current application.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 12-14 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Miyachi et al. (US 2001/0048497) in view of Takatori et al. (US 6504592) further in view of Kim et al. (US 6567144).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention “by another”; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

With respect to claims 12 and 13 (Amended): Miyachi et al. disclose in Figures 1 and 2 a liquid crystal display device comprising:

a liquid crystal cell comprising a pair of substrates (elements 11a and 11b), a liquid crystal layer (element 11c) arranged between the pair of substrates, and a pair of electrodes (elements 21a, 21b) for applying a voltage across the liquid crystal layer;

first and second polarizers (elements 12a and 12b) arranged on either side of the liquid crystal cell;

a first retardation plate (element 13a) arranged between the liquid crystal cell and the first polarizer; and

a second retardation plate (element 13b) arranged between the liquid crystal cell and the second polarizer;

each of the first and second retardation plates having an optical axis in a plane parallel to the surfaces of the substrates, a retardation in a plane of each of the first and second retardation plates being not less than 120nm and not more than 160nm (characteristics of the  $\lambda/4$  wave plate), the optical axis of the first retardation plate being perpendicular to the optical axis of the second retardation plate (Paragraph 0068);

the first and second polarizers having polarizing axes at an angle of 45° with respect to the optical axes of the first and second retardation plates, and at an angle of 90° with respect to one another (Paragraph 0068); and

the liquid crystal of the liquid crystal cell being of a vertical alignment type (Paragraph 0079), in which a state of alignments of liquid crystal molecules change accompanying a change in a polar angle and a change in an azimuth upon an application of voltage;

a first optical film (element 14a) having a refractive index relationship of  $n_x=n_y>n_z$  (Paragraph 0067) arranged between the liquid crystal cell (element 11) and the first retardation plate (element 13a);

a second optical film (element 16a) having refractive index relationship of  $n_x=n_y<n_z$  (Paragraph 0067) arranged between the first retardation plate (element 13a) and the first polarizer (element 12a); and

a third optical film (element 16b) arranged between the second retardation plate (element 13b) and the second polarizer (element 12b).

Miyachi et al. failed to disclose that a resin of a polymer network being formed in the liquid crystal layer of the liquid crystal cell such that the pretilt of liquid crystal molecules and an inclination direction of the liquid crystal molecules upon application of voltage being regulated by the polymer network and that at least one of the pair of electrodes being one of an electrode on which a linear structure of a bent shape is formed and an electrode having a slit of a bent shape and further that the polarizing axes of the first and second polarizers are at an angle of 45 degrees to directors of liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer when voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer.

However, Takatori et al. teach in Column 46 line 46 through Column 47 line 16 of adding a polymer network in the liquid crystal layer so that the pretilt of liquid crystal molecules and an inclination direction of the liquid crystal molecules upon application of voltage being regulated by the polymer network and Takatori et al. also disclose in Figures 6 and 8 a liquid crystal display wherein at least one of the pair of electrodes being an electrode on which a linear structure (elements 1 and 23) of a bent shape is formed and Kim et al. disclose in Figure 9A and

Column 8 lines 21-24 a liquid crystal display device wherein polarizing axes (elements P1, P2) of a first and a second polarizer are at an angle of 45 degrees to directors of liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer when voltage is applied to the liquid crystal layer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct a liquid crystal display device as taught by Miyachi et al. wherein a polymer network is added to the liquid crystal layer as taught by Takatori et al., since Takatori et al. teach that by adding a polymer network to the liquid crystal layer helps to realize a more superior division of alignments and to secure the initial alignment of the liquid crystal molecules (Column 46, lines 46-50 and Column 47, lines 11-16) and wherein at least one of the pair of electrodes being an electrode on which a linear structure of a bent shape is formed as taught by Takatori et al., since Takatori et al. teach that the linear structures helps in division of each of the pixels into domains thus results in improved viewing angle of the display device (Column 27, lines 38-42 and Column 28, lines 53-61) and further wherein the polarizing axes of the first and second polarizers are at an angle of 45 degrees with the director of the liquid crystal molecules as taught by Kim et al., since Kim et al. teach that such arrangement of the polarization axes in relations to the directors of the liquid crystal molecules helps to achieve high luminance (Column 5, lines 28-32).

As to claims 14 and 21: Takatori et al. further disclose in Figure 8 that four domains, in which directions of alignment of liquid crystal molecule are different from each other, are formed in a pixel.

Claims 15-19 and 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyachi et al. (US 2001/0048497), Takatori et al. (US 6504592) and Kim et al. (US 6567144) in view of Hamada et al. (US 5028122).

With respect to claims 15 and 22: Miyachi et al., Takatori et al. and Kim et al. disclose all of the limitations set forth in the previous claims, and Takatori et al. further disclose in Figure 8 that the liquid crystal display device further comprises a gate bus line (element 27), a data bus line (element 28), a thin film transistor (Column 22, lines 53-55), and a pixel electrode (element 20) formed on one of the pair of substrates, and a color filter and a common electrode (Column 6, lines 4-17) are formed on another of the pair of substrates, so that driving signal can be supplied to each of the switching devices for activating each of the pixels.

Miyachi et al., Takatori et al. and Kim et al. failed to disclose that a subsidiary capacity electrode is formed on the active matrix substrate.

However, Hamada et al. disclose in Figure 3a that a subsidiary capacity electrode (element 112) being formed on the active matrix substrate.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to construct a liquid crystal display device as taught by Miyachi et al., Takatori et al. and Kim et al. wherein the active matrix substrate further comprises a subsidiary capacity electrode as taught by Hamada et al., since Hamada et al. teach that by having the subsidiary capacity electrode helps to improve picture element potential-retaining characteristics (Column 1, lines 30-36).

As to claims 16-17 and 23-24: Takatori et al. further disclose in Column 5 lines 38-44 that slits are formed in the pixel electrode so as to achieve multi-domain structure, thus, it is

obvious that linear structures can be formed instead of the slits, since essentially the same effects result.

As to claims 18 and 25: Takatori et al. further disclose in Figure 6 that the linear structure (elements 1, 23) is formed on the common electrode (element 19).

As to claims 19 and 26: Takatori et al. further disclose in Figure 8 that the linear structure (element 1) is provided at a position corresponding to one of the gate bus line (element 27) and the subsidiary capacity electrode (in this case, corresponding to the gate bus line).

#### *Response to Arguments*

Applicant's arguments with respect to all claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### *Conclusion*

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

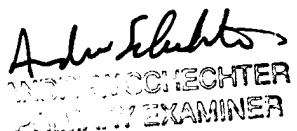
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to W. Patty Chen whose telephone number is (571)272-8444. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David C. Nelms can be reached on (571)272-1787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

W. Patty Chen  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2871

WPC  
12/21/07

  
W. PATTY CHEN  
EXAMINER